

New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1864.

The Tribune.

All the materials used in the publication of a newspaper have largely advanced in price within the last few months. The white paper on which we print THE DAILY TRIBUNE costs more than we receive from the sale of the printed sheet, and every additional demand for the paper is so much added to us. We are therefore compelled to advance the price of this paper, which from and after Thursday, July 21, will be for a single copy, 4 CENTS, or, where delivered in the city by carriers, 24 CENTS A WEEK. The mail subscribers to the Daily will be charged \$10 per annum. By reference to our "Terms," it will be noticed that we make no advance on the regular subscription prices of the Semi-Weekly and Weekly; but for the present we must suspend all club rates, and adhere strictly to our regular yearly subscription prices. An extra copy of the paper will be sent to parties procuring subscriptions and making remittances, as heretofore. Remittances made before this notice reaches the parties, will be received and the orders executed at our old rates.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE.
Single copy, 4 cents.
Mail Subscribers, one copy one year, \$10 00
Mail Subscribers, one copy six months, 5 00
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Mail Subscribers, one copy one year, 3 00
Mail Subscribers, one copy six months, 1 50
WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Mail Subscribers, one copy one year, 2 00
Mail Subscribers, one copy six months, 1 00
Address, THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

To Correspondents.
We notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Wherever intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, and not necessarily for publication, but as a security for his good faith. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tribune," New-York. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The New-York County Volunteer Committee yesterday morning resolved to increase the bounties to one-year substitutes, so that every citizen who wishes to be exempted from service, may succeed in doing so, almost to a certainty. Hitherto the amounts paid were, to recruit, \$100; hand money, \$50; total, \$150—all of which was deposited by the principal. Now there will be paid the following amounts: To recruit, \$170; hand money, \$100; total, \$270. Should the substitute present himself, he will receive the whole \$270. The principal pays, as usual, his \$125; the county adds \$135 more.

On Wednesday morning a band of guerrillas demanded the immediate surrender of the village of Brandenburg, Ky. The Home Guards did not comply, and a fight was begun—the result of which was not known when the dispatch was sent.

The Secretary of War, in answer to Gov. Seymour, declines to appoint a commission to overhaul the enrollment of this State, as that might fatally delay the raising of men; but he will give every facility for the correction of error when legally proven.

Early is rapidly retreating up the Shenandoah Valley. His rear guard left Winchester on Thursday.

GENERAL NEWS.

It has been officially announced to the State Department that, in consequence of the conclusion of a suspension of hostilities between Denmark and the German Powers, the blockade of the Prussian ports of Calberg, Cammin, Swinemünde, Wolgast, Griefswalde, Stralsund, Barth, Danzig and Pillau, as well as that of the ports and inlets on the coast of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, was ordered to be raised on the 30th of July.

The Boston daily papers of Thursday announce that an increase of price was agreed upon. The Journal, Traveller, Advertiser and Post will hereafter sell for five cents, and The Herald for three cents.

Congressman Wm. A. Hall, Copperhead, of Missouri, is being arrested for saying that President Lincoln is a greater enemy to the country than Jefferson Davis.

In consequence of the strike of our late competitors, we are compelled to leave out much of the details of this morning's news.

THE TRIBUNE this morning, we regret to say, has something less than its usual variety of news. Late last evening the following advertisement was handed in at our business counter, entered upon the books, charged, and sent to the competitors' room to be put in type:

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—Twenty competent persons wanted on a Morning Paper in this City, to whom permanent situations will be given at 50 cents per 1000 ems will be paid. Apply to GEO. JONES, Time Office.

Notice was thereupon given by the compositors that if the advertisement was not withdrawn the whole force would strike work. An appeal was made to their good sense to recede from so unreasonable a position; it was represented that they had no right thus to dictate what should or should not appear in our columns; that we could yield to no dictation in the editing of our paper; and that we had no right to refuse an advertisement, perfectly proper in itself, because others deemed it might interfere with their interests. The appeal was in vain, and we were, therefore, compelled to go to press with such matter as we had already in type. The public may rest assured, however, that arrangements will be made to-day by which THE TRIBUNE will appear as usual on Monday morning and thereafter.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES.

Among the peculiar and most cheering characteristics of the history of the past few years is the increasing frequency of international Congresses. They are, with regard to the countries represented, either partial, only a limited number of countries taking part in them, or general, all the countries of the civilized world being represented, or at least invited. They are either official Congresses, consisting of the plenipotentiaries of the Governments, or voluntary, private societies or individuals having the entire management. Excepting the political Congresses, the influence of most of these meetings upon society has been most beneficial. They have developed and diffused in society new ideas conducive to the public weal, and have given an impulse to the removal of many social evils, and shown the way to a general improvement of the mutual relations of different nations.

The number of these Congresses is already very large, and many of them have become a great moral power. Among the most valuable additions which will be made to the list during the current year is the International Congress for the Suitor of the Wounded Soldiers in Times of War. This was to be opened at Geneva on

the 8th of August, and to be presided over by the venerable General Dufour. The invitation to it proceeds from the Federal Council of Switzerland, and has been addressed to all the Governments of Europe, including that of Turkey, to the United States of America, to Mexico and Brazil. Whether the Republican Governments of Central and South America have been invited, we do not know. The unfortunate frequency of civil and international wars in the southern half of our continent would certainly make the participation of these States especially desirable. We understand that a number of favorable replies have been received by Switzerland, and France and Italy, in particular, are mentioned among the countries which have already appointed commissioners. Whether our Government will be represented at the Congress or not, we have not yet ascertained.

The Congress of Geneva will examine the question whether it is not possible to secure, in times of war, the respect by all armies of the ambulances and the surgeons of the hostile armies. By general agreement the uniform of the surgeon is henceforth to be made as sacred as the white flag of truce, and measures, in general, are to be devised, to come to the succor of the wounded as rapidly and efficiently as possible.

The proposition of Switzerland is warmly applauded by the press of Europe. Though few people believe as yet in the possibility of abolishing war, many are confident that its frequency can be reduced, and its horrors be mitigated. The Congress of Geneva, we hope, may be an important step in the right direction. The idea, at all events, is as generous as it is clear and practical, and it ought, therefore, to be successful.

AN UNJUST REPROACH.

The World has at last obtained some knowledge of the Swiss meeting and address in behalf of Union and Emancipation, but seems very badly informed with regard to them. It assumes that the Swiss have undertaken to reproach or lecture us with regard to Slavery, when in fact they have only rejoiced over and congratulated us upon the notorious fact that we are at last hopefully struggling to rid ourselves of that horrible wrong and evil. No thought of lecturing or reproving our past infidelity to principle and duty ever entered the heads of our true and noble Swiss friends; yet they are abused as bores, uncivil, impertinent, &c., as though they had actually committed some gross and rude impertinence. Nay; they are further accused of compelling polite, refined America to hold its nose by introducing the offensive topic of negroes! Listen to the incantation!

"Only say negro, and there is a class of this community upon which the word has the effect of casting the felon's spell. They wriggle, they smirk, they roll over, they mew, they purr, they fondle, they stick out their claws, curse their backs, and twist and gyrate every conceivable form of delight. According to them, this great American people, this great constitutional system, the present and the future, life, health, and property, are of no account in comparison with the possible elevation of a race which has been slave since the beginning of creation."

—Just think of this from a journal whose Editor has proclaimed himself an Abolitionist within the last four years! How fearful is the effect of evil communications!

—Assuming that such baleful consequences result from "saying negro," one would suppose that the experiment would be forborne or hazarded as infrequently as possible. Yet *The World* and its clan not only persist in "saying negro," but in fact say very little else. That is their staple argument, their stock in trade, their main reliance for vanking into power. Bereft of this would be dumb, impotent, hopeless.

It is not true that any "race" "has been slave from the beginning of creation;" it is true that some blacks have been enslaved (oftenest by other blacks) from time immemorial. Whites were likewise enslaved throughout Europe down to a very modern period. Anglo-Saxon Slavery died out four or five centuries ago, while Russian only ceased within the last four years.

But the Swiss are unjustly accused. They have not been "saying negro." They leave that impertinence to their assailants. They do not seem to have considered the fact material (nor is it) that the victims of our tyranny were black. They are not so much solicitous for "the possible elevation of a race" as shocked and scandalized that the greatest and proudest of Christian Republics should treat men and women like beasts of the field, stripping them of every human right, flogging their naked backs, forcibly separating families, selling them at auction, &c., &c. And even of all this they say nothing by way of reproach, but only rejoice with us that we are trying to put an end to it. Where, then, is the boorishness, with them or with their assailant?

—In fact, this business of "saying negro" has always been mainly confined to the champions of legalized iniquity and oppression. We of the contrary part have rather avoided it. For instance:

THOMAS JEFFERSON, in drafting his immortal Declaration, said nothing of negroes specifically, but only

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal," &c., &c.

And then—as if to guard against the possibility of a cavil that blacks are not men—he arraigned the British King as having

"Waged cruel War against Human Nature itself; violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people who never offended him; capturing and carrying them into Slavery in another hemisphere," &c., &c. "Determined to keep open a market where men should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce," &c., &c.

Even in his autobiography, written not long before his death, Mr. Jefferson says:

"Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that these people are to be free," &c., &c.

It was always so with the great men of our heroic age. Washington, in his will, says:

"Upon the decease of my wife, it is my will and desire that all slaves whom I hold in my own right shall receive their freedom."

Thirteen years before, he had written to his friend John F. Mercer:

"I never mean, unless some particular circumstance should compel me to it, to possess another slave by purchase. It seems to me that I have a moral duty to keep open a market where men should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce," &c., &c.

He writes in this spirit many letters to Lafayette and other dear friends, expressing his ar-

dent desires for the emancipation of "the black people in this country," "the black part of mankind," these "unhappy people," &c., &c., but never a word, save in his will, about negroes or "niggers." But when Washington was a "Federal aristocrat," and had never even heard of the modern discoveries whereby Slavery and Democracy are proved identical, or at least (as John Cochrane would phrase it) "twin cherries on one stem."

Lafayette (the old fogey!) was equally benighted. He writes, urging Washington to unite with him in buying an estate, freeing the Slaves thereon, making them tenant farmers, and so trying the experiment of free black labor; which Washington commends as "a generous and noble proof of your humanity." In one of his letters, Lafayette justifies his solicitude for the emancipation of the Blacks, by the remark that "I have always been partial to my brethren of that color"—an assertion shocking to the refined Democratic tastes of our day, but which does not seem to have turned the most delicate stomach in that age. He lived far into this century, but never renounced nor concealed the sentiments which made him the consistent champion of Liberty for All.

Old John Adams (but he was a frightful aristocrat, and never did admiringly appreciate that sort of democracy that sells infants out of their mothers' arms) once wrote from Paris to Lafayette, in reply to one of his Anti-Slavery letters, as follows:

"In the cause of my black brethren I feel myself warmly interested, and most decidedly side so far as respects them, against the white part of mankind. Whatever be the complexion of the enslaved, it does not, in my opinion, alter the complexion of the crime. Let the master commit a crime which blacker than any African slave."

—So wrote and talked the great men of our country's heroic youth—rarely using the term "negro" or "negroes," and never offensively, or with indications of disgust. They were whites; they believed their own race intellectually superior to the African, but they held with Mr. Jefferson, in his letter to M. Gregoire, that

"Whatever be the degree of talent, it is a measure of their virtue. Because Sir Isaac Newton was superior to every man in his age, he was therefore, lord of the persons or property of others."

—Enough for one lesson. Heaven speed the happy day when—Slavery having thoroughly destroyed itself—we shall hear no more of negroes or "niggers," but only of the rights, the duties and the well-being of Universal Man!

TWIN CHERRIES.

Washington Correspondence of The World, 12th.

"WANTED A MOB."

"The Administration will give anything for a riot. Any provocation to martial law is worth a million of money. If you can find a riot, the Government will give you a reward of \$100,000. The Government will give you a reward of \$100,000. The Government will give you a reward of \$100,000."

From The Daily News, New York.

Provost-Marshal-General Fry announces preparations for prompt enforcement of the draft. The new enrollment, made with this view, falls, we are assured by our city news of yesterday's issue, with appalling rapidity upon the shoulders of the Government. The draft of the army from the James will last for a considerable time, after the fashion of last year, may be sent here for the intimidation of our people into obedience to Mr. Lincoln's last requisition for fresh blood.

The temper of the prospective victims of the impending conscription is such as to give a truce of troops here for its enforcement the favor of evil days. The workingmen of this city and the city are in no mood to be treated by military violence from the hands of the Government. The expectation that some means will be found for saving them from sacrifice has restrained their apprehensions from open expression, but the fact is not less true that they are in a state of mind to resist any attempt to conscript them without their own consent.

The dissatisfaction that broods in private over the last call of Mr. Lincoln becomes dangerous in its reserve, and would, we think, lose much of its threatening character by its enunciation publicly. The discontent of the workingmen of these cities with the impending draft makes a universal respect and sympathy, and, expressed after the usual manner of assemblage, of that most respectable class of citizens, cannot fail of producing a profound impression for good through the agency of a mass meeting.

Discontent of the masses is always unsafe so long as it continues secret. Dissatisfaction of the people under even truce so sore as those threatening themselves, their wives and their children, in this terrible call for half a million men to be conscripted, when brought into open daylight, the working class constitute a very basis of our society, and in the profound respect of their fellow citizens can always command redress for their just grievances. Let them, then, come together in public assembly, and trusting that their labor in truth is a basis of our society, and in the profound respect of their fellow citizens can always command redress for their just grievances. Let them, then, come together in public assembly, and trusting that their labor in truth is a basis of our society, and in the profound respect of their fellow citizens can always command redress for their just grievances.

What forms of remedy are those demanded for meeting the discontent of our laboring classes? The question of conscription is but one of mere detail, and while the masses are so sorely troubled by the draft, it is better to leave the evil of the moment, after actually untouched. Can nothing else be done for the protection of our honest and industrious poor? This is, we think, a question which may obtain some hopeful solution at a meeting formed for the purpose by all our workmen.

A public declaration of their own may direct efforts to a mitigation of the terrible hardships of the draft to the producers of our national wealth. The mass of workmen that is to be conscripted, the draft of the army upon the charity of the city, constitutes a consideration which may be urged with effect in stimulating our property-holders to avert that evil. If an extent sufficient to save the draft of our industrial fellow-citizens, a public declaration of their grievances may even prompt the Executive to a determination to protect them from lessens conscription by the sovereign authority of the State.

The call of Mr. Lincoln for soldiers is not binding to law upon the people of New-York. If the sovereignty of the State be not by the Governor to forbid such an attempt at a "draft," perhaps some demanding such a course on his part may be found in our industrial communities.

Our workmen will fall into the net of Mr. Lincoln if he be allowed to make his last draft. Does it not behoove us to take every precaution to prevent the conscription of our industrial fellow-citizens? It is a question which may obtain some hopeful solution at a meeting formed for the purpose by all our workmen.

The World has for weeks been ridiculing the accounts of Pro Slavery conspiracies and secret societies in the West which meditate a subversive revolution. Yet it knows thoroughly that these conspiracies, these societies, have a real existence, and that their object has been truly exposed. There were errors and exaggerations in some of the details elicited at St. Louis—as we indicated at the time—but the essential facts were truly revealed. Gen. Carrington's exposé at Indianapolis was terse, lucid, and within the truth.

The News plainly incites to riot and anarchy, which *The World* reprobates, believing that Democratic rule may be restored and Slavery preserved by lawful means. Both are perfectly aware that devotion to Slavery is the real motive to addition, whereof the Draft is but a convenient pretext. Were soldiers wanted to uphold Slavery against a John Brown raid, our City would supply them to any conceivable extent. None of those who now denounce a National Draft as unconstitutional would deem it so in that case. And whether we shall or shall not have fresh riots here will be decided as the interest of Slavery shall dictate. The Slave Power can have them whenever it shall be satisfied that it cannot do without them.

McCLELLAN ON MONTCALM.

Great warriors, after their retirement, voluntary or involuntary, from the field of action, have carried on private campaigns against Time, in various ways. The Emperor Charles made watches; the Emperor Napoleon made histories; Gen. McClellan makes speeches from tavern windows. Beliskarius asked for an oboe. Gen. George says: "Lend me your ears!" after he has been treated to reverential music from adoring brass bands. He takes advantage of the willingness of the American people to listen to a speech, at any time and from anybody, and whenever the crowd says, "Fire!" he discharges himself with promptitude if not with precision. We do not know that there is any harm in this amusement, except that it fills up the newspapers, which have small space to spare, and exposes the General to criticism, of which we should think he had already a stomach-ache. Now, if Gen. George, in his fine speeches, could be persuaded to confine himself to those gentle generalities, which are always safe—if he would but tell the crowd that he is enraptured to see it—that the honor is unexpected—that it is the proudest moment of his life—that such kindness overpowers him—that he lacks words to express his gratitude—that while memory holds her seat this hour shall never be forgotten—why, he might then return to his virtuous sheets, with the pleasing consciousness of having been safely serenaded, and he might open the morning newspaper without fear and trembling. If Gen. McClellan, when relieved from the toils of actual warfare, had but followed the example of Uncle Toby—if he had bought a ten-acre lot and a large invoice of shovels—if he had proceeded to dig in the aforesaid field all manner of ditches, and "lay some of the finest sieges to some of the finest fortified cities" in America—there is no computing how many astonishing victories he might have won. Instead of entering this field of economical glory, and capturing Richmond, to the delight of all his neighbors, he engages a squire, who does not turn out to be at all trustworthy, and starts out upon a rhetorical campaign.

Having just captured West Point, in a speech long, brilliant, and bemuddled, we find him at Lake George, attacking "the ruined ramparts of William Henry." And here, we are pained to notice, he came to grief, from the fact that his ammunition was so hastily and carelessly prepared. He had been informed that the brass band and the citizens would visit him at midnight, and that a short oration would be expected. He had fair warning that he was to be attacked, and that he must say something pretty and appropriate to the neighborhood of Lake George and "the ruins of Fort William Henry."

The emergency was frightful, and the General rushed for his guide-book, and there read that, after the capture of the Fort by Montcalm, some of the English garrison were massacred by the Indians of the French army. Whereupon our peripatetic commander takes it for granted that the massacre was permitted by Montcalm, and frames his speech accordingly thus:

"After a gallant defense of the now ruined ramparts of William Henry, the blood of your grandfathers maintained the very ground on which you now stand, is a butchery permitted by the cruel spirit of Montcalm, who two years afterward offered for his crime in the great battle under the walls of Quebec, where others of your ancestors bore a most honorable part."

—Which was appropriate. And pathetic. And neat. And pretty. Only, unfortunately, it happened to be untrue. An indignant writer in *The Chicago Tribune* shows conclusively that the massacre took place after the Indians had been furnished with intoxicating drinks by the English, and that Montcalm did everything in his power, and even risked his own life, to prevent it—as Gen. McClellan would have found out, if he had consulted Bancroft instead of the guide-book. No blunder, for a soldier, could be more unfortunate; for no man has a better military character in history than Montcalm. By the general admission even of his foes, he was not only brave but chivalrous; and any schoolboy could have told Gen. McClellan that the French commander was the very last man in the world to permit the slaughter of his prisoners of war. His bravery and his misfortunes should certainly have saved him from this insult offered to his memory by one who himself claims to be a soldier.

So much for the display at the Fort William Henry Hotel! There is one part of soldierly conduct which Gen. McClellan, it is evident, has yet to learn. A General may be unjustly treated by his Government; he may, without good cause, be deprived of his command; he may feel his real or supposed injuries keenly; but under any circumstances, if he possesses the chivalrous instincts of a thorough soldier, he will not make merchandise of his misfortunes, nor trade for popularity upon the capital of his disgrace. No really gallant man, however he may have been wounded, will make a show of himself and of his wounds. He will feel that, if his countrymen want him, they will know where to find him, and he will understand the value of a popularity which seeks and is not sought. And if he be an American, he at least ought to understand how much importance is to be attached to the huzzas of extemporaneous gatherings. Any lion is better than no lion at all; and many a distinguished donkey has been serenaded by less distinguished donkeys, and will be, until time and donkeys shall be no more. Of course, we would not be understood to apply this zoological epithet to Gen. McClellan. We do not consider him to be a donkey, but only a Major-General in retirement of an extremely public character. All we mean to say is, that, if he were a donkey, he would still be serenaded, and would make very little better speeches than he does now. Hence he may estimate the net value of popular applause and of brass band glory, in villages where they

catch neither a distinguished lion nor a remarkable donkey every day in the year. The brass bands are not to be swindled out of the sweets of an interesting arrival; nor are the great ones of the village to be deprived of an opportunity of eloquence. If Gen. McClellan be so enamored of serenades, and salutations, and hand-shakings, and speech-making, he can have just as many of all of them as he pleases for several years to come. But he will find in the end, that all the receptions, however enthusiastic, have not made him President. It has frequently happened that the people have shown themselves willing to do almost anything for a man except vote for him. Music, processions, hand-shakings, services of plate, shawls (for his wife), and all manner of donations—these, frequently, the people have not grudged, while they did most decidedly grudge their votes. Greater men than Gen. McClellan is, or ever will be, have been cheated by these fussy attentions, and have gone down to their graves broken-hearted, and the one hope of their lives gradually fading until, if the hope had been of any other nature, it would have been abandoned. Some of these were men who had a right to aspire to the Presidency—men of eloquence, of scholarship, of experience, of large natural capacity for public affairs. There was, at least, nothing ridiculous about their ambition; they knew themselves fitted for the lofty station upon which their eyes were fixed, and the infirmity of noble minds is never without a certain dignity. It is unfortunately true that mediocrity has frequently been successful; but it was a well-trained and cunning mediocrity, accustomed to the arts of elections and the manipulation of parties. It is true that military men have received this great mark of the national confidence; but they were men who had greatly succeeded, and not men who had greatly failed. It is true that the people would be likely to resent an injury to a military favorite, by giving him the highest office in the nation; but Gen. McClellan will have to search for a long time before he discovers that he is such a favorite. For the rest, we may safely presume that, long before the Presidential election, Gen. McClellan will find that his eloquence has served him no better than his strategy.

A SUGGESTION REPEATED.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: I see in to-day's TRIBUNE a communication from "A Virginian," the purport of which is that the war can be stopped by the Government paying the South for their slaves. The following article was written, South for their slaves. The following article was written, and printed in a portion of your paper (the Evening Edition) in December, 1863, and in consequence of the pressure of what was thought by you as more important matter at the time, it was never printed in your Morning Edition. I now ask its publication in your morning issue. At the time of its publication, I sent copies of it to a small number of influential gentlemen, North and South, but never heard that it did good. I would say to the reader that, in order to understand why certain parties are named in it, they were in positions when the article was written which enabled them to act upon the suggestions, if they approved of them.

N. Y. N. B.

New-York, Aug. 10, 1864.

AN OLIVE BRANCH.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: There is a large class of people in the Free States who have ever sympathized with the slave-owners, upon the assumption that their opponents wish to rob or otherwise defraud the slaveholders of their chattels. Yet these same persons will tell you that they hate the institution of Slavery as much as you do. But they think it is wrong to utter your thoughts, or in any way to do anything which will tend to stop the extension of Slavery; saying that, inasmuch as the South has a common interest in the various States and Territories with the North, the South is right in making the demands she is now pressing. These persons, you will recollect, are as great lovers of freedom as you are, if you will but believe what they say. The trouble with them is, the taking of the slaves from their owners without their consent—in other words, robbing them of their property. They contend that, although it is repugnant to their consciences that one man should own one or more other men, and that they themselves would not be guilty of such offense, they cannot consent to the "aggression" which have been and are constantly and persistently made upon the South by the North. These persons, I fear, are insincere. They do not really hate Slavery. For they generally ask their opponents, "Suppose the negroes were given their freedom, what is to be done with them?" Tell them that you propose to do nothing with them, but that, as it is claimed that none but colored people can do the work required at the South on the plantations, they, having their freedom, could and would be hired to perform the necessary labor: "No, Sir; they are a lazy, shiftless set, and they would starve rather than work for their living," is the answer you generally get.

Now it is idle to rely upon any compromise whereby Freedom can be wedded to Slavery. A Divorce will be applied for sooner or later, and must be granted. One or the other must be the ruling lord of the land. With this conviction, I ask the Committee of which Mr. Corwin is Chairman, to read and consider the following plan for Abolishing Slavery in the United States; and, if the people I have spoken of above are sincere in their hate of the institution, they will heartily approve of and endeavor to secure its adoption:

I. Let Congress recommend a Convention of delegates from each State. The delegates to equal in number the Presidential Electors from each State. These delegates to be elected by the people in each State.

II. This Convention shall mature and adopt a plan for the abolition and extinction of Slavery in the States and Territories composing the United States.

III. The plan which shall have been adopted by this Convention shall be submitted to the people in the several States and Territories composing this Union, for approval, within one year from the time of its adoption by the Convention. If accepted by the several States and Territories, then Slavery shall be abolished one year from the 1st of January thereafter following.

IV. The abolition of Slavery to be accomplished by these means:

1. Each slave-owner shall make out, or cause to be made out, a list of the names, age, sex, and condition of every slave he or she may own. Trustees or other persons having charge of slaves shall perform like duties. These lists shall state where these slaves are living and employed; and further, these lists shall be executed under oath or affirmation before a proper State officer or tribunal in the State where said slaves are reported to be found. It shall be the duty of the Governor of each State or Territory where Slavery exists to appoint, and with the advice of the Senate of said State, three Commissioners, whose duty it shall be, under oath, to appraise and state the value of each slave named on the various lists presented to them, after having become satisfied, from personal observation or otherwise, that the statements on the said lists are true. The Commis-

sioners shall then give to the owner or claimant of the several slaves certificates of examination and value, to be presented to the Governor of the State wherein such examinations have been made, who shall issue, under the seal of the State, signed by himself and the Treasurer of the State, orders on the Treasury of the United States for the amount due.

2. The Treasurer of the United States shall thereupon issue to the holders of such orders scrip payable in—years, bearing 6 per cent interest annually from date.

3. The debt thus incurred by the United States Government shall be known and designated as "The Debt Created for the Abolition of Slavery in the United States," and it shall be liquidated by creating a sinking fund, by the taking of 10 per cent from the receipts of all revenues collected upon foreign manufactures and products; by general taxation in each Free State; by general taxation upon all free persons in the Slave States; and by compelling each slave between the ages of 21 and 45 years to pay into the Treasury of the United States, within five years after his freedom has been granted to him, \$200. Female slaves of like age to pay in like manner \$50. If a minor of five or more years of age, at the time the Abolition of Slavery is proclaimed, he or she shall not be taxed until the age of 21 years, when a male shall pay into the Treasury, as above, the sum of \$100 within five years, and a female shall pay \$50. Until the emancipated have complied with the above requisitions, they shall not enjoy any of the political privileges of American citizenship; but shall be protected and treated as unnaturalized citizens. When they have complied with the above, and are able to read and write the English language, then they shall be entitled to the political privileges and honors accorded in their respective States to the white citizens thereof.

V. It shall be the duty of each State and Territory where Slavery now exists to erect school-houses and institutions for learning, as well as suitable buildings for religious worship, for all colored people, whether free or slave at the time, and to employ suitable and proper teachers for them, until the colored people shall be competent, by education, to select their own teachers. It shall be the duty of every parent to send his or her children to said schools and places of worship when of the ages between 9 and 15. Leaving it optional with every parent to compel his or her child to attend before 9 and after 15. The expenses incurred for the maintenance of the schools and churches shall be defrayed by direct taxation upon all colored persons in each of the several States where Slavery now exists.

VI. In any State where there are colored people who refuse to work in order to support themselves and families, such persons shall be exported to Africa, or other proper place outside of the United States, and the expense for the same shall be defrayed by direct taxation upon the colored population in the State where such persons are found. No colored person shall be compelled to work for less pay than is demanded by a white person for like work.

VII. All slaves who are idiotic, insane, imbecile from age or otherwise, and who are unable to earn their living at the time of the abolition of Slavery, shall be placed in suitable institutions provided for them by the State where found, and shall be maintained and supported from the general funds of the said Commonwealth.

VIII. No form of Slavery or Serfdom shall ever be introduced or sanctioned within the limits of the United States, or its Territories, whether we shall acquire other States or Territories than those we now recognize as belonging to the Union or not, without the unanimous consent of all the States and Territories then composing the United States, and belonging to the same.

Sir, if the foregoing can be adopted and incorporated into the Constitution of the United States, we shall have got rid of the greatest hindrance to the growth and perpetuity of the grandest effort at self-government ever made. Unless Slavery is abolished somehow, the Union must be dissolved. The two systems—Freedom and Slavery—cannot exist together. Acknowledge and adopt Slavery as the better of the two, and it will not be long before it will not be the origin of the race or the color of the skin which will be the distinguishing mark of a Freeman. Any one, whether white or black, who is weak and poor, is liable and certain to become a bondman.

N. Y. N. B.

New-York, Dec. 17, 1860.

Letter from Secretary Chase—His Resignation.

The *Paulding* (Ohio) Gazette publishes the following letter from Mr. Chase, in reply to one from Joseph Cable, inquiring for the reasons which led to the former's resignation. Though not designed for publication it has been deemed but just to its author to make it public:

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: We have not written each other frequently of late, but my regard for you has by no means diminished. Hard at work, I have not time for correspondence, but my heart still holds to my old friends.

I trust there is no ground for the fear that the country is again to be cursed with the mischievous consequences of local corporations, but it is impossible to foresee what is to come. It was one of my strongest desires to give the people a uniform currency, made in the end equivalent to gold everywhere. My efforts were steadily resisted until I had not a cent to support inside of the